REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE *(DD-MM-YYYY)*

2. REPORT TYPE
Technical Papers

3. DATES COVERED *(From - To)*

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

5d. PROJECT NUMBER
2302

5e. TASK NUMBER
M1G2

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC)
AFRL/PRS
5 Pollux Drive
Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC)
AFRL/PRS
5 Pollux Drive
Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:

a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE	17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	A		Leilani Richardson
					19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER *(include area code)* (661) 275-5015

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. 239.18

36 separate items are enclosed

1/18/30

TP-FY99-0144 62

✓ Spreadsheet
✓ DTS

MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (~~Contractor~~/In-House Publication)

FROM: PROI (TI) (STINFO) 15 June 1999

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: AFRL-PR-ED-TP-FY99-0144
Tim Miller, "Mixed-Mode Fracture in a Rubbery Particulate Matrix"
6th Annual International Conference on Composites **(Public Release)**
Vu/Graphs

Mixed-Mode Fracture in a Rubbery Particulate Composite

Timothy C. Miller
Air Force Research Laboratory

Sixth Annual International Conference on Composites Engineering
Orlando, Florida
June/July 1999

Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
  - What is the problem?
  - How do we solve the problem?
- Experimental Procedure
  - Procedure Followed
  - Difficulties Encountered
- Results
  - Crack Initiation Toughness Results
  - Kink Angle Results
  - Crack Growth Results
- Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Work

Problem Statement

Reasons for Examining Mixed-Mode Cracking

- Damage During Manufacture or Handling May Cause Cracks That Are Later Subjected to Mixed-Mode Loading
- Cracks Near or at Interfaces Are Inherently Mixed-Mode Cracks
- Analysis of Mixed-Mode Cracking is Substantially More Complicated Than for Mode I Cracks

Method of Solution

- Test Various Mixed-Mode Specimens
  - Measure Load at Initiation
  - Measure Crack Length (Simplified Manner) Versus Time
  - Measure Kink Angle
- Use Finite Elements and Experimental Load Measurements to Determine Fracture Parameters at Initiation of Growth
- Use Crack Length Versus Time to Determine Simplified Crack Growth Model
- Use Kink Angle Measurements to Determine if Available Theories Can Adequately Predict Growth Direction

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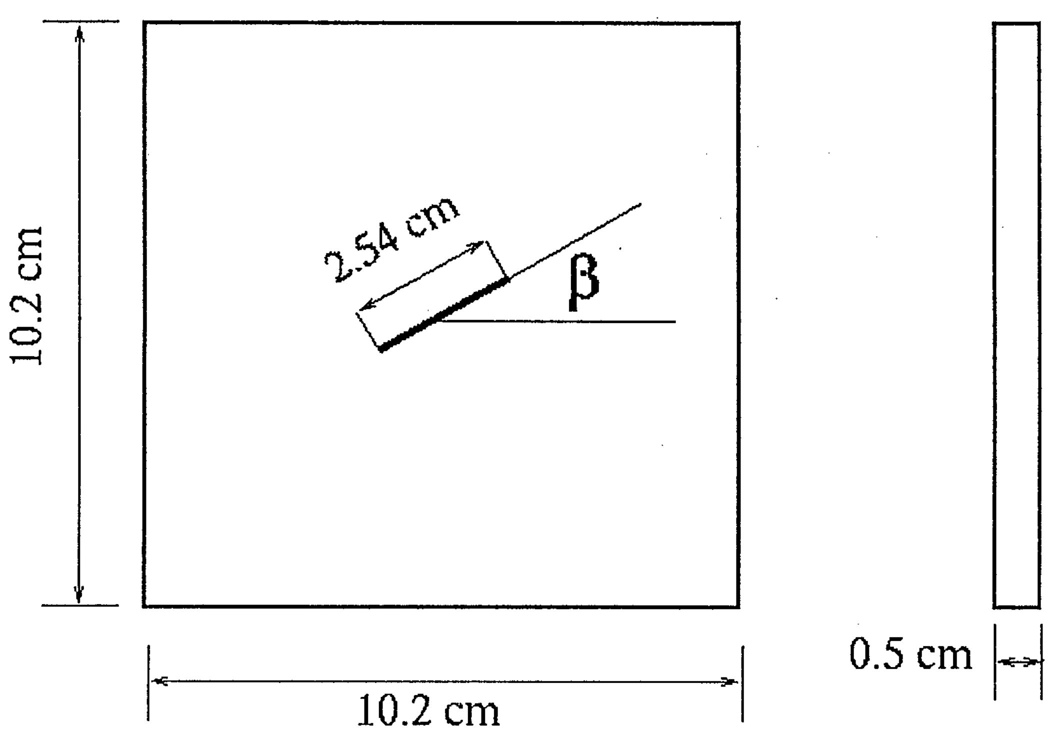
Specimen Geometry for Mixed-Mode Testing

Crack Angles Used Are 0 (Mode I), 15, 30, 45, and 60 Degrees



$$K_I = \sigma\sqrt{\pi a}\cos^2\beta$$

$$K_{II} = \sigma\sqrt{\pi a}\sin\beta\cos\beta$$

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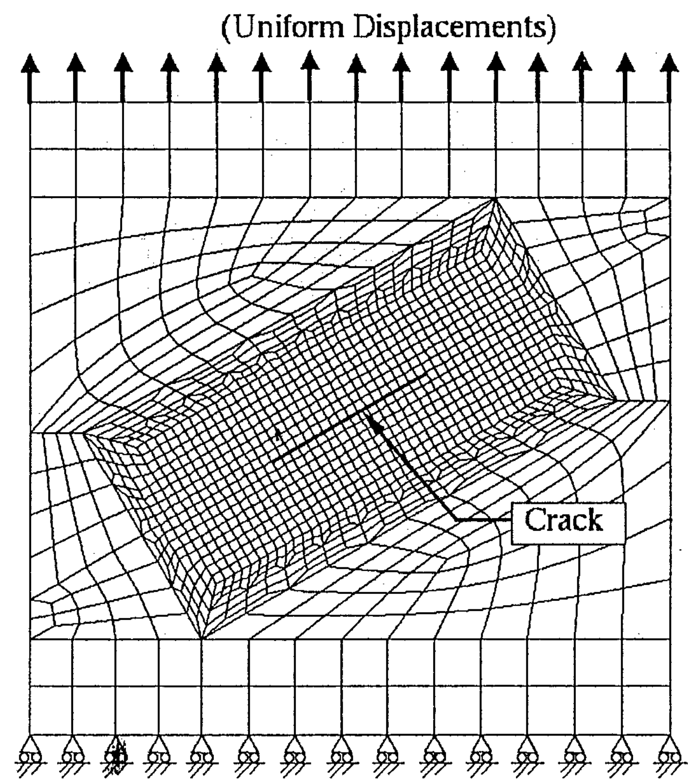
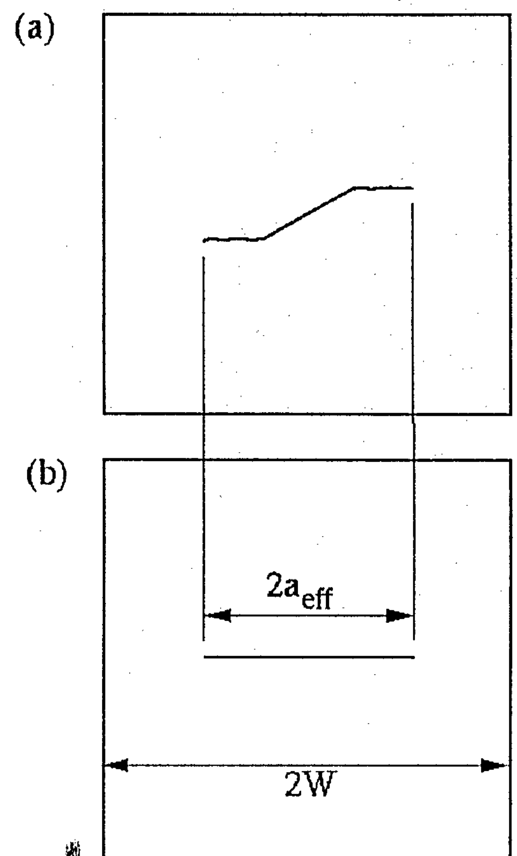
Sample Finite Element Mesh for Computational Models

Displacement Boundary Conditions Are Used, Crack Orientation Shown Here is 30 Degrees



Modeling Mixed-Mode Crack Growth Using a Simplified Approach

Simplified Geometry Can Be Used to Analyze Crack Growth Rates Successfully

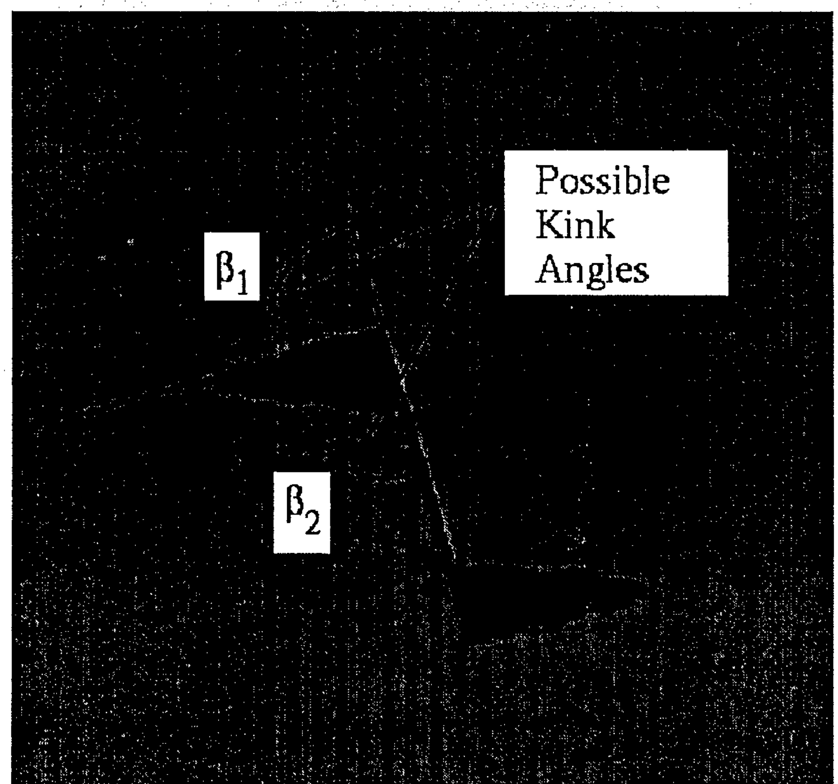


Difficulties Encountered

- Large Deformations Make In-Situ Determination of Kink Angles Difficult
- Mixed-Mode Inititation Toughness Locus is Linked to Micromechanisms That Are Poorly Understood
- Linear Elasticity May Not Be Valid

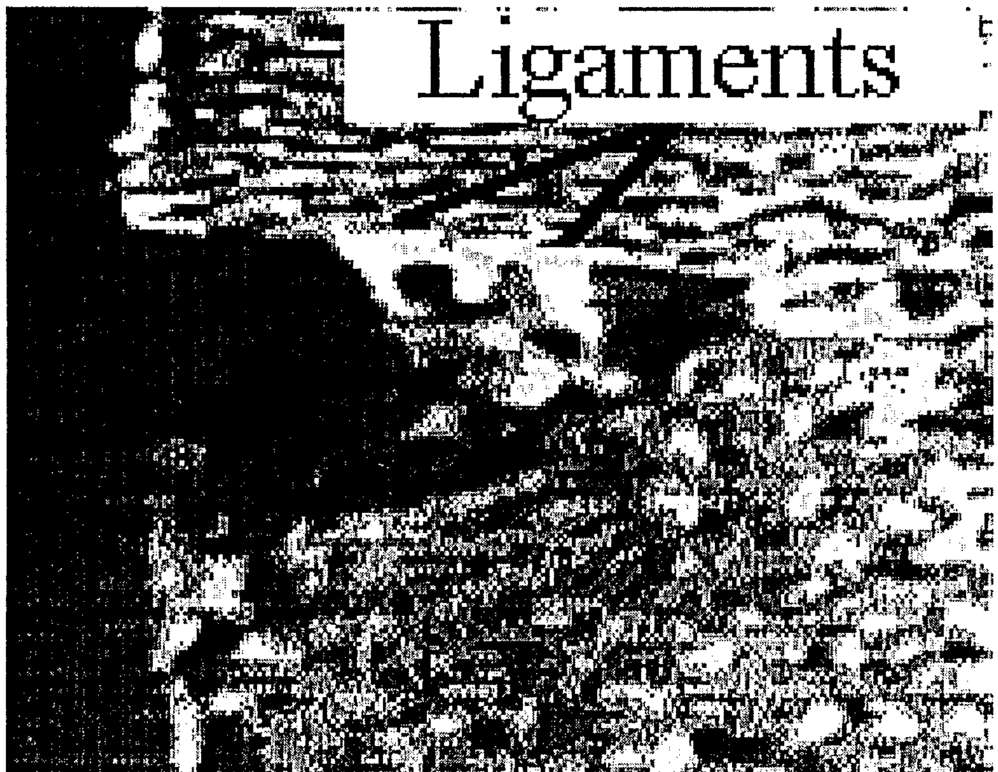
Crack in a Propellant Specimen Shortly After Initiation of Crack Growth

Large Deformations Make Kink Angle Determination Ambiguous



Ligament Bridging Near the Crack Tip in a Rubbery Composite Specimen

Mechanisms Such as Ligament Bridging May Account for Shape of Mixed-Mode Failure Locus in a Rubbery Particulate Composite



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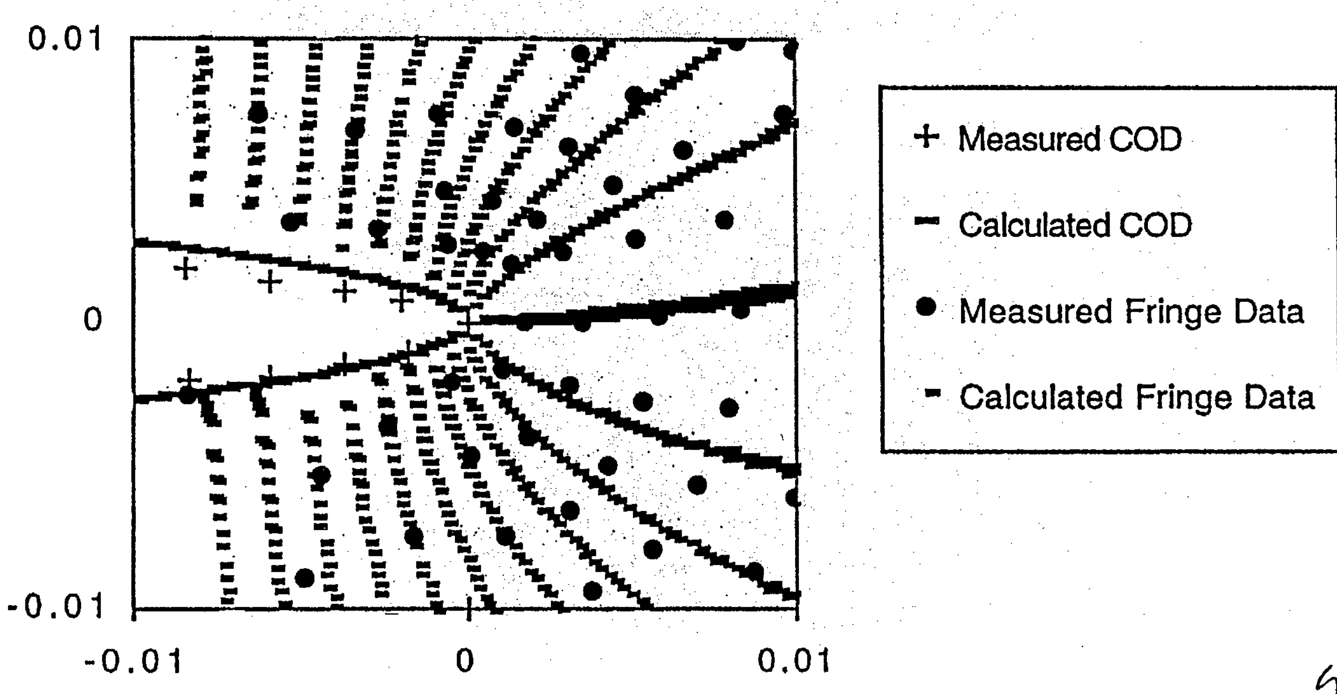
Experimental and Computed Moiré Fringes and Crack Opening Displacements for a Rubbery Particulate Composite

Good Agreement Shows That Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics Works Well



SLIDE WILL BE REWORKED FOR MEETING TO SHOW RELATIONSHIPS MORE CLEARLY.
RGR
14 Dec 90

Results

- Results for Initiation Toughness Show That Elliptical Curve Fit Works Well
- Results for Kink Angle Determinations Show More Deviation From Theory Than Expected
- Use of Simplified Approach to Predict Crack Growth Rate Works Well

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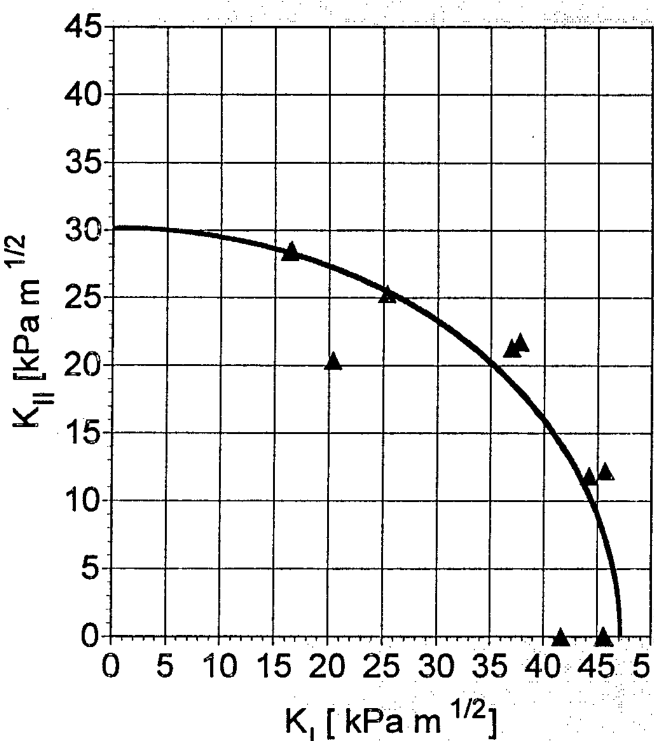
Elliptical Failure Locus for Initiation of Crack Growth

Unlike the Failure Locus for Metals, the Mode I Fracture Toughness is Higher Than its Mode II Counterpart



$$\left[\frac{K_I}{K_{IC}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{K_{II}}{K_{IIC}}\right]^2 = 1$$

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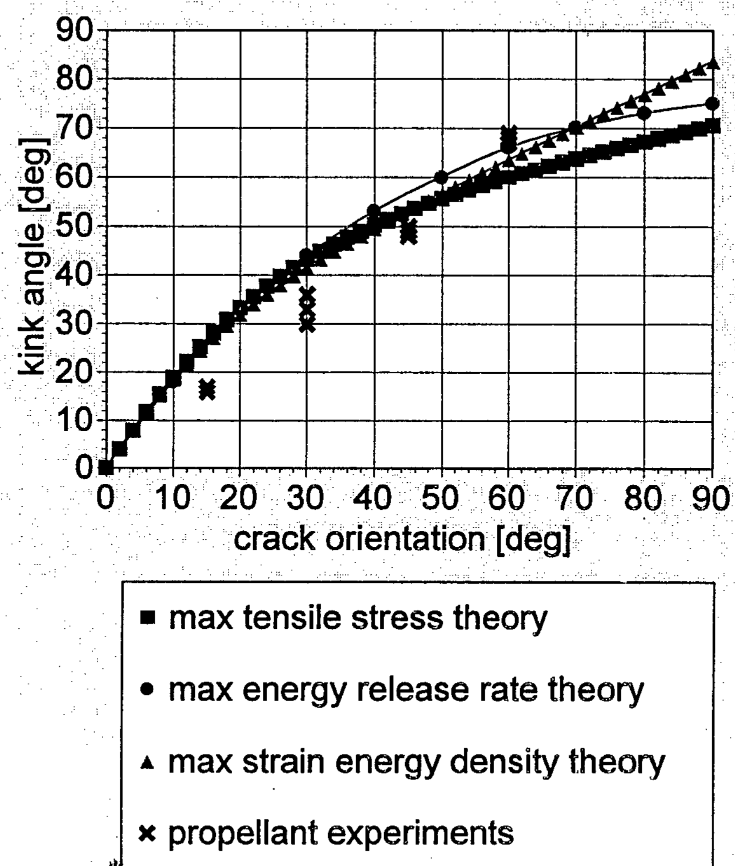
Kink Angles Plotted as a Function of Crack Orientation Angle

Experimental Results Show Some Deviation From Existing Theories



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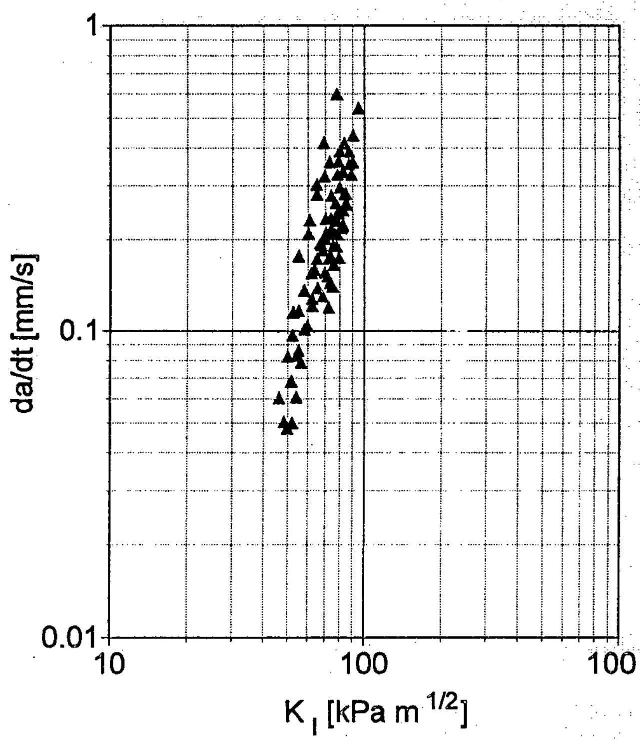
Effective Crack Growth Rate for the Mixed-Mode Experiments as a Function of Stress Intensity

Use of Simplified Approach Shows Agreement Even With Different Levels of Mode Mixity



$$\frac{da_{eff}}{dt} = CK_I^m$$

Conclusions

- Although rubbery particulate composites have viscoelastic properties, high elongations, and complicated failure mechanisms, they can be studied, for a given nominal strain rate, using linear elastic fracture mechanics.
- The complex stress intensity factor failure locus is elliptical.
- The kink angles match available theories best at higher levels of mixity. The best theory appears to be Strain Energy Density Theory, but all of the theories made similar predictions.
- A simpified approach that uses an equivalent mode I crack can be used to predict the crack growth rate for mixed-mode cracks